

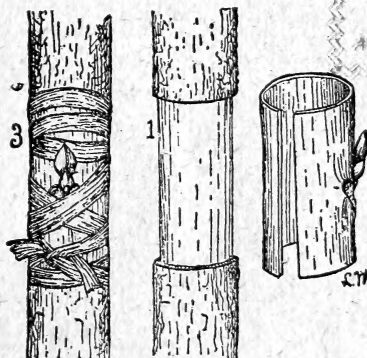
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62-14
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

HOW TO GROW A PAPER SHELL PECAN GROVE

1909



B. W. STONE & CO.,
THOMASVILLE, GA.

IN A NUT SHELL.

No Agents

Why pay an agent as much for his services as the trees cost? Be your own agent and send direct to the nursery, as he does, and save his profits.

Fruit Notes

Full and free, and we are willing to give instructions on your special orchard if you will only write us. We love to answer questions.

Standard Trees

We want to sell trees that will be successful with you. We praise good varieties, and don't fail to mention the worthlessness of others.

Prices and Terms

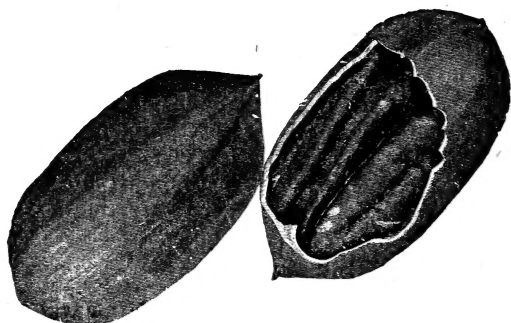
We don't ask you to help pay for your neighbor's trees. Our prices are low and our terms are cash, and your neighbor pays for his own trees.

Yours respectfully,

B. W. STONE & COMPANY,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

A Trial Order Will Save You Money, Give You Satisfaction
and Will Enlist You as Our Customer.

Of Pears Planted For Profit, the "STONE" is the Most
Profitable of All.



THE PECAN



The pecan is a hickory with thin shell and of finer quality than the hickory. It naturally belongs to the southern states, and is better adapted to the lower southern states. For the last few years it is commanding attention from planters of profitable fruit, and no fruit is growing in interest faster than the pecan. The pecan is the only fruit planted that will last a century. It is not a perishable fruit, and does not have to be gathered in a rush and shipped, or kept in expensive cold storage, like other fruit. Not restricted in its sale, it takes the world for its markets. It is the best eating of all nuts; most profitable of all nuts.

The whole tree is profitable. The wood is in demand at any age. The nuts are used for desert, for oil, for confectionaries, and is lately being used extensively for nut foods, which will furnish an unlimited demand for them.

The pecan business is a new business. Texas alone furnishes one-half of all the pecans sold in the United States. Her annual crop is from 200 to 500 cars, at from \$1,000.00 to \$2,000.00 per car.

If you are the owner of good land seize the opportunity and plant pecans. Talk pecans and let the southern people raise them. The United States imports several million dollars worth of nuts annually. The importations for nuts in 1902 was \$21,480,000.00, which was 10 per cent. greater than in 1901.

People who never travel beyond the bounds of their own county will howl that "the business will soon be overdone." But investigate the above figures and see if you agree with the howlers. It is a very small per cent. of the many million inhabitants of the United States who ever saw a pecan. Besides the population of the United States will grow faster than the southern states will grow the nuts. The nut consumers' league has not yet been organized.

What is universally supposed to be the greatest drawback to the business will keep it forever a safe investment, and that is: "they take too long to bear." While in reality their time of bearing does not vary materially from that of apples and pears. This SUPPOSED (?) drawback will keep the pecan the most profitable of all fruits.

Let us divide prospective planters into three classes—young, middle-aged and old men.

Young men of means, the ones who could plant pecans at the greatest profit will not generally plant, because returns appear too distant.

The middle-aged man will not often plant because his means are used in raising and educating a family, or pushing all the capital he can command into his business.

The old men, as a class, do not want to plant for fear of not gathering their fruits.

The facts in the case are: A pecan grove begins to BEAR THE DAY AFTER PLANTING, and bears an increasing amount each day. To explain: Any one spending \$1,000 in planting a budded or grafted paper shell pecan grove will not take \$1,100 for it the day after planting. When two years old an acre of well-kept budded or grafted pecans is worth \$100. When ten years old is worth \$1,000 per acre. The practical way in which to estimate how long it will take your small or large pecan grove to bear is simply ask yourself the question: "How long has it taken for the last six or eight years to pass"? If I had planted then, I would be easy now. PLANT NOW, and we assure you the next eight years will pass quicker than the last.

A budded or grafted pecan grove is better than a life insurance policy, government bonds, or a bank account. If a man leaves life insurance it is too often loaned out and lost. It is better than bonds because it yields more annually from trees that will live a century. It is better than a bank account, because the principal (the grove) will not be spent or mortgaged.

HOW TO PLANT A GROVE.

Location and Soil--In the cotton belt, where plenty of oak and hickory grow, plant pecans. In the absence of hickory, plant after large trees of any kind, if not too flat and too poorly drained. The Mississippi delta is without doubt the finest section in the United States. But all of us do not live in the delta, neither do we want to. Plant pecans on the richest, well-drained soil obtainable. Fertile soil with good red clay sub-soil is best for pecans. If your soil is not rich, do your best on improving it, if you desire best results. Pecan trees are not damaged by overflows after they are two years old, but are usually benefitted. Let us add further, the richest and best cotton land of the south is the very best pecan land. On the other hand we have no fruit tree that will do on all soils as well as the pecan. Fertilize your land and you can grow them anywhere in the south. But of course not as profitably as the most favorable places. The present improved varieties are more tender than common seedlings and we do not think them safe to plant above Memphis, Tenn. Still we have customers with nice groves at Memphis.

Preparation--A thoroughly prepared cotton or corn field is good preparation. Subsoiling the land for a few years is quite beneficial—helps the supply of moisture and deepens the soil. Dig holes 3 feet deep—we use dynamite. Fill up the hole with good top soil and well-rotted manure (2 bushels.) This preparation is best done one month before planting, to allow fertilizers to get diffused in the soil, and to allow for settling. If it is a new ground plant in some crop one year before planting the pecan trees. The reason of this is the new soil is not retentive of moisture, not enough good tilth in the soil; hence the trees are hard to get to live. Besides the chips and small sticks too often carry woodlice to the pecan roots which they are fond of.

Distance to Plant--Plant trees 60x60 feet in delta and all good soil. Poorer land 50x50 feet.

Number of Trees—Planting 60x60 feet gives 12 trees per acre; planting 50x50 feet gives, 17 trees per acre.

Planting the Pecan—In the well-prepared hole dig a hole to easily take the roots of the tree. Trim off all bruised and broken roots. Cut off tap root, leaving two-thirds or three-fourths of the original root. Plant tree straight and firmly in the deep hole as deep as it grew in the nursery, carefully tramp the dirt as tight as you can get it while the dirt is being slowly put in by light shovelfulls. Straighten out each root nicely and do not cut off too much of it. In following this plan you will get over 95 per cent to live. After being finished let the whole operation be slightly below the level. This lets good rains settle around the tree instead of running off. Hill up close around the tree to allow for settling. Be sure and do not let the collar of the tree be exposed for any part of an inch. If left exposed the tree will not bud ont. Trees dug up in the nursery and layed in the holes with a slight cover of loose dirt on them, if left in that condition most invariably live. No pruning, no tramping at all; in fact no effort to plant the tree, still they live. The explanation of it is the trees are not exposed and the roots are so little mutilated. For the above reason we do not dig pecan trees till we get the order, thus filling all orders with fresh dug trees.

Cutting the Tap Root—It is no draw back to cut the tap root, but a great convenience and often a benefit. Large bearing pecan trees in flat woods (wet soil) have been blown over by storms and had no tap root at all.

Fertilizing—Good cultivation the first year after planting is the finest fertilizer possible. First winter following planting of trees a good application of stable manure (one-half wagon load is not too much) is the best. Forked in or plowing in all around the tree three to six feet out. Also any good guano, bone dust or ashes are good and needed. Use from 3 to 6 pounds to the tree according to the soil. Keep this up annually if trees need it. Increase your space around the tree and the amount of fertilizer also. Fertilizing and thoroughly cultivating proper crops is the best way to stimulate the trees.

Cultivation—Thoroughly cultivate through growing season till branches meet. Then sodded to Bermuda grass for cattle is a most excellent plan.

Pruning—In planting the trees do not prune any branches or top off at all. If you do prune it though to give better shape or to suit your fancy, be sure to use white lead paint at once to each cut place. You can color the paint if you like. During summer time for first few years let all buds grow to stimulate the tree. If branches are in wrong place or tree is becoming one-sided, just pinch out the tender buds. The cuts in winter should be painted. Never let tree become a forked tree; promptly cut one prong off. If not cut while young some storm or heavy crop will ruin the tree.

What Crops to Grow—Irish potatoes, followed with sweet potatoes, are the very best crops to grow. The next best crops in following order are; pinders, peas, velvet beans, cotton, beggar weeds and corn. Do not plant grain. Use a mulch around the trees if you can. Any mulch will do provided it is not coarse enough to harbor woodlice. In using the above crops it is well to rotate them; especially so with cotton. Continuous cotton exhausts the soil of its humus. The object is to give the proper cultivation and use crops that do not exhaust the soil of moisture and fertilizer and rob trees of sunshine. Velvet beans planted in rows and fertilized with potash and acid is excellent for building up the land. it will be necessary to cut the vines off of the

trees only about three times during a season. If you plant corn in the grove, plow the land three times and plant the corn late—Say in May. This plan will give the trees a strong start. Give distance around the trees with all crops. Run corn rows east and west.

Age of Bearing and Yield—Budded and grafted paper shell pecan trees will commence bearing from 5 to 6 years after planting in orchard. At 8 to 10 years will yield 50 to 100 pounds to the tree. The best yields from large trees has been over ten barrels. Georgia soil produces early peaches, early melons and early vegetables, and also yields pecans earlier than other sections.

Cost per Acre—Owing to the great distance between pecan trees planting an acre does not cost any more than peaches, apples and pears; and not as much as an acre of oranges.

Plant With Peaches—Plant peaches between the pecan trees when first set out, and the peaches will yield their fruit and be out of the way of the pecans. If you practice this, guard against growing peaches at the expense of pecans.

Laying off Hill Side Grove—Lay off terraces or hill side ditches about every sixty feet. Make the terraces strong and permanent; then plant the row of trees around the hill midway between the terraces. This plan will make plowing and cultivation most convenient, but it will not allow perfect checking.

VARIETIES.



COLUMBIAN.

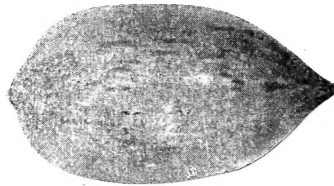
Columbian—(Rome, Pride of Coast and 20th Century.) Too many better pecans to recommend this poor filler and shy bearer.

Frotscher—Large, cylindrical ovate; color bright yellowish Brown, with a few black splashes about the apex; base broad, rounded; apex blunt-pointed, four-angled; shell slightly ridged, smooth, thin; partitions thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel brownish-yellow, dark veined, frequently slack at one end; sutures of medium depth, rather narrow; secondary sutures well marked; texture dry, flavor good; quality fair to medium.

Mobile—The pecan of pecans. Possessing all the good qualities of all the other varieties, and not one objectionable feature. Its thinness of shell and fine flavor are second to none. Tree conical in shape; a rapid grower and early bearer; very large nuts.

Money Maker—Size medium; ovate oblong; color light yellowish-brown with a few purplish-brown marks about the apex; base rounded, apex abruptly rounded, slightly wedged, small nipple; shell of medium thickness; partitions medium thick, corky; cracking quality very good; kernel full, plump, broadly oval; sutures straight, broad, secondary ones small. texture firm, solid; flavor sweet, good; quality very good. The shape of the Money Maker and Georgia Giant is too round and too much like a hickory nut to be very attractive.

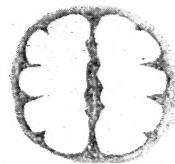
Pabst—Size large, oblong cylindrical; color dull gray, marked with broad splashes of purplish black; base rounded; apex blunt; four-angled, grooved; shell of medium thickness; partitions rather thick; cracking quality fair; kernel plump, large, thick with broad, shallow sutures, secondary sutures short, shallow, bright yellow in color; texture fine; flavor good; quality very good.



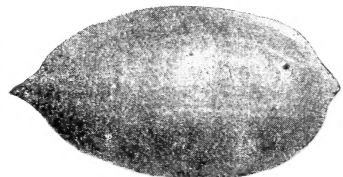
RUSSELL.

Russell—Size medium to large; form ovate, slightly compressed; color grayish-brown with small specks and splashes of purplish black, base rounded, bluntly pointed; apex abruptly oblong; shell very thin, brittle; partitions very thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel usually plump, though sometimes shrunken at the base, sutures broad and shallow, dark straw-colored; texture fairly compact; flavor dry, sweet; quality good. One of the best to eat. Trees winter kills too easy to recommend them.

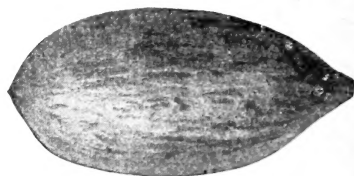
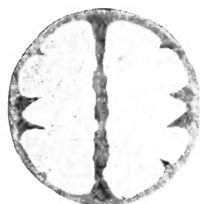
Schley—Size large; oblong, oval flattened; color light reddish brown, marked with small specks about the base and small splashes of purplish brown about the apex; base rounded, abruptly short nipped; apex abrupt flattened on two sides and rather sharp-pointed shell brittle, dense, thin; cracking quality excellent, shell breaking easily and separating readily from kernel; kernel very full and plump, smooth with shallow sutures and almost entirely free from wrinkles, very light yellow in color; texture very firm, flavor rich, sweet; something of a Brazil nut flavor.



Stuart—Size large to very large, ovate cylindrical; color grayish-brown, splashed and dotted with purplish-black; base rounded, tipped; apex blunt, abrupt, somewhat four-angled; shell medium in thickness; partitions thin; cracking quality very good; kernel plump, full, bright straw colored; sutures moderately broad and deep, secondary sutures not well defined; texture solid, fine-grained; flavor rich, sweet; quality very good.



SCHLEY.



STUART

Van Deman—Large to very large, oblong cylindrical; color reddish brown with splashes and streaks of purplish brown; base sloping, blunt-pointed; apex tapering, sharp-pointed; shell of medium thickness, cracking quality fair; partitions thick, kernel light yellow, with a few dark specks; sutures rather deeply and narrowly grooved, with secondary sutures forming a mere line; kernel fine-grained and compact, sometimes slack at the end; flavor sweet and delicate; quality very good.

VAN DEMAN

REPORT OF BEARING PECAN TREES.

Bore in Four Years.

A budded Frotscher Pecan in this section has the following record:

4th year after planting	1	nut.
5th " " "	9	lbs.
6th " " "	10	1-2 "
7th " " "	13	1-2 "
8th " " "	27	" "
9th " " "	16	" "
10th " " "	45	" "
11th " " "	80	" "
12th " " "	121	" Equals 1 bbl.
13th " " "	131	" "
14th " " "	96	" "

This section is well adapted to pecan growing. Within 75 miles of Thomasville there are more pecans planted to grove than in any other section in the United States. If you would like a grove in this section or would like us to plant a grove for you and look after it, please write us.

79 FEET SPREAD.

Right here in Thomasville is a pecan tree 40 years old and has 79 feet spread of limbs. Last year it bore 225 pounds, and this year will probably bear 350 pounds.

600 POUNDS FOR ONE TREE.

Mr. W. A. Lindsey, of Monticello, Fla., has a tree which yielded 600 lbs. of nuts.

\$50. A BARREL.

We will not mention the high prices large paper shell pecans sell for, but give the actual price sold for in New York for eating purposes: ONE BARREL of fine nuts from one tree sold for \$50.00 in New York, and a cry for more. That is a nice price. The low figure of 10c per lb. and 12 trees to the acre, will give you \$120.00 per acre. That is the LABOR PROBLEM SOLVED.

Thomasville Especially Well Adapted to Growing Fine Roots to Pecan Trees.



Pecans have strong, deep roots, and a combination of sand and clay forming a sandy clay loam such as we have here at Thomasville, grows the best pecan roots of any soil. Our trees are better rooted than any we have seen from other sections. Sandy soils allow roots to grow too deep and do not have enough side roots. Hard clay soil makes it difficult to get roots out without considerable damage to the roots. Try them from different sections and see for yourself. Read the testimonials of those who have tried them.

TESTIMONIALS.

Selma, Ala.—The trees I received from you a few weeks ago reached me in good condition and in my opinion are far superior to trees bought of other nurseries at \$150.00 per 100.—G. R. Mason.

Leesville, S. C., 2, 19-1906 — The pecan trees arrived in fine condition. They are fine, in fact the finest pecan trees that have been shipped here from any nursery.—B. N. Bolie.

New Orleans, La., Mch. 16-06 —I am in receipt of trees as per order and find them alright.

A vast difference in size and price compared with other houses I must say they are the best values I ever received. Pecan culture is my hobby and the trees you sent are especially fine stock. Thanking you for extras and hope to receive your catalogue early next fall.—Chris Jacob

Fairhope, Ala., Jan. 22-06.—The box of pecan trees arrived; were ten days late but came through in good shape. I must say that you are on the right road and that you can have no better nor cheaper ad than a satisfactory customer. Your trees are fine and have LARGE FULL ROOTS —C. O. White.

Fort White, Fla., Oct. 25, 06.—I am wanting more grafted pecan trees this fall. Can you furnish me 500 to 750 or possibly 1000, and what variety; number of each variety, say for December. Also can you send me a sample nut of your Creole Giant and Mobile. Trees bought of you last season are doing well.—C. C. Wilson.

His order last year was 250 trees.—B. W. Stone & Co.

Fort White, Fla., Feb. 15, 06 — Enclosed please find check for \$64.80 for which send me at your earliest opportunity, 108 grafted pecan trees, 2 years old, 3-4 feet high, following varieties: Mobile, 30; Columbian, 30; Creole Giant, 20; Van Demau, 20; Stuart, 8. The other trees came in good shape and were very fine. Thanks for extras. My neighbors who saw these trees were very much surprised at size and general good condition of trees.—C. C. Wilson.



Budded Pecan Tree third year after planting. It bore 62 large nuts the third year, and 75 the fourth year in Thomasville, Ga.

DON'T PLANT PECAN SEEDLINGS.

If there was a single valuable paper shell pecan tree in the United States that would absolutely come true to seed, every nurseryman of the south would have some. But there is not ONE TREE that will come true. Common wild pecans will produce a large per cent. of nuts as the seed planted, but of the paper shell varieties, they will not do it. Budded and grafted trees will be 100 per cent. of them true to the tree from which the cions were cut.

The United States Department of Agriculture published "Nut Culture in the United States." It advocated budded and grafted trees to be the only way to get a reliable grove, and states: "improved pecans are as variable in their seedlings as other fruit trees and cannot be depended upon to reproduce themselves from seed." They have recently issued "Budding the Pecan," 40 pages, and state. "Necessarily, as with peaches, apples and other fruits, the only way in which the choice varieties of the pecan can with certainty be perpetuated, is by budding and grafting on seedling stock."

They are preparing another bulletin on pecans, but it will not advocate seedlings. The Florida Experiment Station issued two bulletins. The first—"Pecan Culture," and on page 190 says: "Trees true to variety cannot be obtained with certainty from all nuts, and we must resort to budding and grafting." Later on, the author visited many pecan groves of the state in bearing, and "saw the folly of planting nut or seedlings," then issued a 24-page bulletin on "Top Working the Pecan."

Louisiana Experiment Station recognizing the profitable industry of improved pecans, issued a 45-page bulletin on "Pecans," and on page 852 says: Men who desire to grow the best pecans today, do not follow the custom of planting the best seed, but instead grow seedlings, in order to bud or graft upon them the best varieties available, for there is no other sure way of obtaining nuts which are known to be the most desirable.

Texas, the mother state of pecan trees from seed—the state that furnishes half the pecans of the United States—this summer had its meeting of the state horticultural society, the committee to report on pecans as follows: "Your committee has visited twelve cities of the state where the pecan tree flourishes and found some very valuable trees. These trees produce nuts to the value of \$20 to \$100 per annum. We find that budding and grafting from the most valuable trees is the only reliable way of growing a commercial orchard, as the trees do not come true from seed." Those who planted pecan seedlings and have experience are the ones strongest against them.

Why plant seedlings when genuine paper shell varieties can be had budded or grafted?

Why plant seedlings when some of them will be prolific, some shy and some barren?

Why plant seedlings when 100 of them will yield a job lot of 100 sorts?

Why plant seedlings when one crop off of a budded or grafted grove will yield more additional over a seedling grove than the budded trees cost originally?

There is more profit in growing seedlings at 5 cents each than there is in growing budded or grafted pecan trees at \$1.00 each. We will contract to grow seedlings of any claimed variety (?) of seedlings at 5 cents each.

Some nurserymen continue to sell seedlings at high price, because there is more profit in seedlings than there is in budded or grafted trees.

Why plant seedlings when they require four years longer to bear than budded or grafted trees?

Why plant seedlings when we can supply the best varieties in the United States propagated from bearing trees, by budding and grafting, and can guarantee them true to name; for any one can easily distinguish the varieties in the nursery rows, and can see that all in one row are just alike; and that the leaves, bark and whole tree is different from the variety in the next row?

Come and see them and be convinced.

Reader we have patiently waited for you to read what we had to say about pecans. Now just a word behind the curtain, subrosa, please. We have given you the latest dots on pecan industry. They are straight and unbiased. No exaggerated statements. In fact if you will observe you will see that our description of varieties is the most impartial description found in any catalogue offering pecan trees.

Absolutely No Agents.

BUSINESS MAN, do you need trees—A No. 1 trees carefully grown? Order direct from headquarters and pocket the fruit-tree agent's profit. Read the letters from our customers. They are men of experience with our trees and dealings and know where to get full value for money sent. Have you bought trees of agents? Did you pay high prices and then get deceived? Could you find agent afterwards to get him to make trees good? Now we earnestly ask you to give us a trial. We sell at about one-half the agent's prices. **We support no middle man.** We guarantee our trees to be true to name, and you can find us, for we have a regular place of business, and have a reputation to maintain. Can you find any locality that has not been misrepresented by agents? On the other hand, can you find any locality that has been misrepresented by B. W. Stone & Co.

**Why Patronize Agents?
Be Your Own Agent.**

REFERENCES.

Citizens Banking and Trust Company, Thomasville, Ga.

First National Bank, Thomasville, Ga.

Bank of Thomasville, Thomasville, Ga.

Peoples Savings Bank, Thomasville, Ga.

Postmaster, Thomasville, Ga.

And Everybody Else in This Little City of 7000 Inhabitants as Well as Our Customers Everywhere.

**The Man Who Gets to the Field First With the Greatest
Number of STONE Pears will win the Purse.**

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting herewith our annual Price List of Pear, Pecan, Peach and other fruit trees, we would say to our customers that we expect to maintain our reputation; and to our prospective customers we would say, give us a trial order and we will convince you that our trees are unequalled in every particular. Give headquarters a trial and quit agents.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Customers, regular and prospective, we offer you this season a stocky lot of thrifty trees.

WRITE US.

When you receive your trees we want you to write us. When the trees grow we want you to write us. When the trees bear we want you to write us. If any disease or insect appears, we want you to write us so we can aid you. We take all the leading agricultural and horticultural papers, and keep abreast with progressive horticulture. We study horticulture, we delight in horticultural works and love to correspond with our customers on horticulture. We want our customers to write us of every new fruit and pecan they know of.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

The natural advantages of our soil, climate and location gives us facilities for supplying trees of the finest quality for the lowest price. Hence the secret by which we give our customers entire satisfaction.

GUARANTEE.

We guarantee trees to be pure and true to name to customers who buy direct from us; to be grown, dug, packed and delivered to common carriers in first class order. Not liable for damages to exceed the original cost.

We make no charge for packing or drayage or boxes as other nurseries do.

TERMS—Cash with order. "Owe no man anything, that we may remain friends."

C. O. D.—Parties who prefer to pay on delivery of goods can avail themselves of that privilege by sending one-half cash with order and paying the balance collect on delivery, the charges for collecting and returning money to be paid by the purchaser.

Remittances—By P. O. Money Order, Express or express Money Order, or New York Exchange. No private checks accepted.

Shipping Season—From November 1st to March 15th.

Club Orders—Many responsible persons get up club orders in their own communities and send in to secure club rates. Such trade is especially solicited. Club rates will be given on application.

Substitution—We make no substitutions. We let the other nurseries do that. We write, as well as we know, a true and honest account of each variety of fruit, and each planter is able to make his own selection.

Our Catalogue gives accounts of varieties of fruits honestly and truly without exaggerated statements and misrepresentations—just facts in every day clothes. We believe that a legitimate and good business can be conducted by giving facts truly. We know a much larger business could be easily carried on by giving all of the good points and none of the bad. Reader, we give both sides that you may be better able to judge.

Early Orders are filled before the list of varieties are broken. So send in your orders early, get your trees planted, and they will make a better growth than late planted trees.

Take labels off of trees and make record of orchard. Then you will be able to order exactly the varieties adapted to your place. Labels often cut the tree in two and causes it to die.

PEARS.

FRENCH OR JAPAN STOCK—WHICH?

French stocks are more beautiful and are cheaper, hence are used extensively by nurserymen. We are strong advocates of Japan stocks, because they make better trees and are decidedly more satisfactory.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Dear Sir:—You can put me down as utterly opposed to any French stock for LeConte, Garber or Keiffer. They generally sucker very badly and nearly always make an uneven union when grafted. The growth of French stock is not near so vigorous as on their own roots. My old orchard is a living example—about 300 trees on French stock. Many have died and others are sick.

Truly,

H. M. STRINGLELL.

Ex-President of Texas State Horticultural Society.

The pears for the Gulf Coast region are those of the Japan strain. We have planted cuttings of hardy Japan pear trees and they are so very hardy and vigorous that we use them to graft the Keiffer, Garber and others on.

All Pears offered are grown on thrifty Japan stocks.

The "STONE" Pear.

This new pear is a bud variation from the LeConte. It is twenty years old and has borne thirteen successful crops. The tree is vigorous, with wide spreading stocky branches, and has large dark green leaves. Its blooms are unusually large; one week later than LeConte. Its fruit is large in size, most admirable pyriform shape, and overlaid with deep bloom. It is ready to ship from two to three weeks ahead of the LeConte. Samples sent June 12 to the largest pear commission merchant in New York brought reply that they would bring \$5.50 to \$6.50 per barrel. They further stated, "It surely shows up well and will say we think it is the coming pear."—OLIVITT BROS.

In 1905 the fruit sold June 14th for \$9.00 per barrel.—H. H. GRIMM & Co., N. Y. Much above our expectations.

It is a southern pear. Its vigor and constitution, and being of southern origin, assures its adaptability to the southern states. Its blight resisting qualities, but not free from blight, make it desirable to plant. Its earliness, appearing on the market when no other pears are there, makes it of interest. The good returns which they will demand are qualities appreciated by practical men. We do not claim the earth for it, for it is limited. It is limited to the southern states. The record of the LeConte all over the South will prove of great value to it. The LeConte caught all those who thought themselves practical pear growers. Besides, it tested soils and sections, being planted on many not adapted to it. It is well tested, having borne thirteen crops in thirteen years, maintaining its regular habits annually. It has further been tested by being budded into another pear tree, and still proving true to type in every habit. (See cut on page 17.)

It will never be cornered, copyrighted or trade-marked, but offered to the public at prices sufficiently low for practical men to plant out commercial orchards at once.

If you are going to plant a commercial orchard in the South Atlantic or Gulf States, plant a pear orchard. If you want the pear that will be most profitable with least labor and trouble, plant Stone's early pear of Georgia origin.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

DEAR SIRs—I visited the original Stone pear tree on June 1st, also again July 1st, one month later. With pleasure and pride do I write that the Stone pear was larger June 1st than was the largest LeConte in same orchard July 1st, showing clearly that there is at least one month's difference when it comes to practical results.

Very respectfully,

C. S. PARKER.

It is gratifying to us to be able to state that the Stone pear had been budded in a LeConte and a Garber; and that both bore this year and both showed all the characteristics of the Stone pear. June 15th we gathered some Stone pears and also gathered the largest LeConte in the same orchard. The Stone pear weighed 9 ounces, the LeConte weighed 3 1-2 ounces. Our stock of trees is fine in thrift and constitution. There is no pear more profitable for southern planting.

GALVESTON, TEX., July 16th.

DEAR SIR:—Pear mellowed up nicely and we ate it today. It is plainly not a LeConte in quality, but does resemble the Garber very closely in every way, except that the Garber is several weeks later than the LeConte. Otherwise I would call it a Garber, though it had not quite as much acid as that pear. As to name, why not call it the "Stone"? That is short and appropriate, as it is nearly solid after it mellows, and is plainly a good keeper and shipper, and will not rot at the core.

Truly,

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

LeConte—Is a thrifty tree, heavy bearer, fruit of variable quality, very large and showy, a good shipper, and so far has been the most profitable pear grown. Ripens in July.

Kieffer—The Kieffer is a seedling of the China Sand pear, supposed to have been crossed with the Bartlett. The fruit ripens in September and October and can be kept in a cool place till December. It comes in at a season when other fruit is scarce, and the large yellow pears with small black dots command good prices. Trees bear four years after setting and no tree bears more abundantly. It is hardy, it is beautiful, and its regular annual abundant yield makes it everywhere popular.

Garber—This pear is much like the Kieffer in many respects. It makes the connecting link between the LeConte and Kieffer. The Garber as compared with the LeConte, is a little later, better flavor and blooms out late, which enables it to escape late spring frost, and, like the Kieffer, has practically an unlimited area; doing well both North and South. The Garber does not make as large a tree as the LeConte, hence yields less, but just plant more trees to the acre.

Magnolia—A valuable new Japan seedling. It is a small, stocky tree, with large thick, deep green leaves. It leafs out and blooms too late to ever be caught by frost. Bears when very young, two or three years after planting. The fruit is very large, dark reddish-brown. The flesh is white, tender, crisp and sweet. Very little core and no coarse grains near the core. The Magnolia is the best for home eating and use of all the pears known for Southern planters. It ripens late. Generally later than Kieffer. One point against it—not a good pear shape.

Plant early pears to ship.

Plant Magnolia to EAT.

Plant Stone Pear the earliest and most PROFITABLE pear grown.

Plant Magnolia, the latest and best EATING pear grown.

Sand Pear—The original old Sand. In some sections a good pear for profit.

JAPAN PLUMS.

The fruit is mostly large, flesh firm and excellent quality, and with small pit. The fruit keeps and ships well, and makes good canned fruit.

Red Negate—(Red June.) Fruit medium size, elongated and conical, with well market sutures; skin deep-red purple; flesh very firm; cling; very Early, productive, handsome and good. Ripens here this season the last of May. A strong tree.

Abundance—(Yellow-Fleshed Botan.) Large in size, varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed. Ground color; rich, yellow, overlaid on sunny side with dots and splotches of red and sometimes nearly red. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, and sweet, of good quality; cling. A strong upright grower; has a tendency to overbear. Ripens about June 10th here, which is also at a good season to get good prices in market. A short lived tree.

Burbank—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan, the Burbank is the most promising, its flavor being the best. The tree is universally vigorous, with strong limbs. Commences to bear usually at two years of age. The skin is thick and is almost curculio proof, and is an admirable shipping variety. Ripens from 20th to last of June, and some years all rot.

PEACHES.

We offer to our customers a few standard varieties of peaches in ORDER OF RIPENING. We have selected such varieties as have been thoroughly tested, and those taking everything into consideration that have given the best annual satisfaction.

Sneed—Ripens with Alexander, but is a finer peach in every way. Seedling of Chinese cling.

Greensboro—(Per.) A new variety extensively grown in North Carolina. Said to be earlier than Alexander. Flesh white, juicy, excellent quality; free.

Hiley—(Early Belle.) Large, white, with crimson cheeks of high color; quality good; freestone. A good shipper. Highly recommended.

Carman—(N. C.) Origin in Texas; large, resembles Elberta; skin pale yellow, fine flavored, free stone. Prolific and a fine market variety.

Crawford's Early—(N. Chinese.) Large, yellow, first of July.

Belle of Georgia—Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white and firm; tree a rapid grower and very prolific; seedling of Chinese cling. Ripens July 1st to 15th.

Chinese Cling—(N. C.) Very large, globular; flesh white, red at the stone. Shy bearer. "The mother peach."

Gen. Lee—(N. Chinese.) Quality best, cling stone, 1st of July.

Elberta—(N. Chinese.) Best market peach in Georgia; middle of July.

Heath Cling—(Per.) White flesh, fine quality; a heavy bearer. Aug. 20.

Stinson's October—Large, white with red cheek. An excellent very late peach. Of Mississippi origin. Middle of October.

Ever Bearing—Free stone. Commences to bear about July 1st and continues for two months or more. More of a novelty than any thing else.

APPLES.

We offer the following standard varieties of apples in order of ripening.

Red Astrachan—Red with yellow flesh, juicy, crisp, acid.

Ea. Harvest—Bright yellow. Fine home market. Prolific, profitable, popular.

Red June—Medium, conical, deep red, and very productive.

Horser—Large green, acid, a popular apple.

Carter's Blue—Very large, dull brown red. Ripens in September; a very desirable fruit.

King—Very large; oblate, yellow with bright red cheeks and crimson stripes. Ripens last of September.

Ben Davis—Medium, oblate, greenish yellow with red cheek. Keeps well.

Shockley—Medium, conical, yellow and bright crimson cheek, firm, sweet or sub-acid, exceedingly productive.

Terry's Winter—Medium, sub-acid; quality best. A desirable fall and winter apple.

Winesap—Excellent. medium, red, juicy apple; good quality, good bearer and a good keeper.

NUT TREES.

Japan Walnut—A tree both for utility and beauty. Bears early, is prolific. The nut is medium in thickness of shell, is smaller than the black walnut. No tree is more beautifully branched. The leaves are very large and green. The bark is whitish.

MULBERRIES.

Hicks' Ever Bearing—None better. It is very valuable for poultry, hogs and for birds, to keep them off of the other fruit. By all means plant some trees.

GRAPES.

In order to be better able to supply our customers, we have selected a few standard varieties of the best grapes. We have culled the lengthy list of grapes and offer for sale only a few of the best, such as we can recommend.

Concord—Large, blue-black bunch; quality good; very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the most reliable grapes for general cultivation.

Delaware—Standard of excellence, light red, vine healthy. Unsurpassed for table and white wine.

Ives—Large and blue, vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Ripens end of June, and is a profitable wine grape. A delicate vine.

Niagara—Bunch and berry large, greenish-yellow. Its fine size and appearance has made it popular. It is vigorous and prolific.

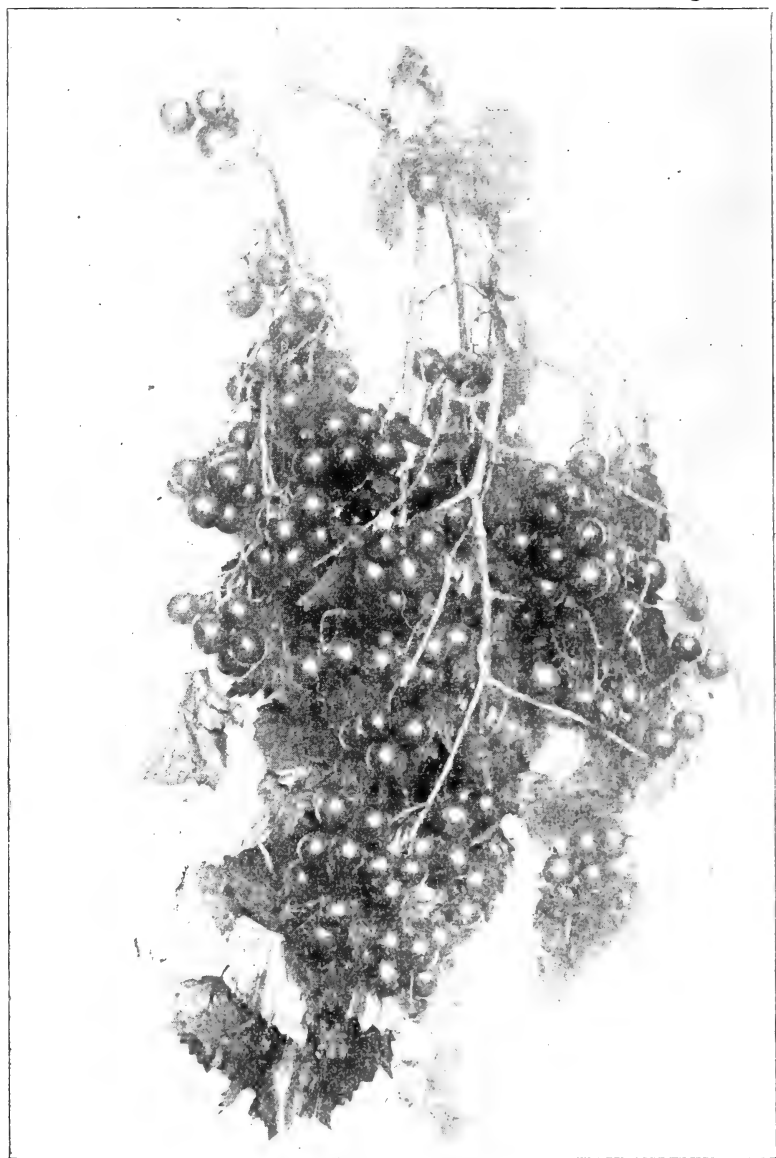
Scuppernong—Absolutely free from all diseases. Muscadine type. Fine for family use and wine.

Thomas—See next page.

FIGS.

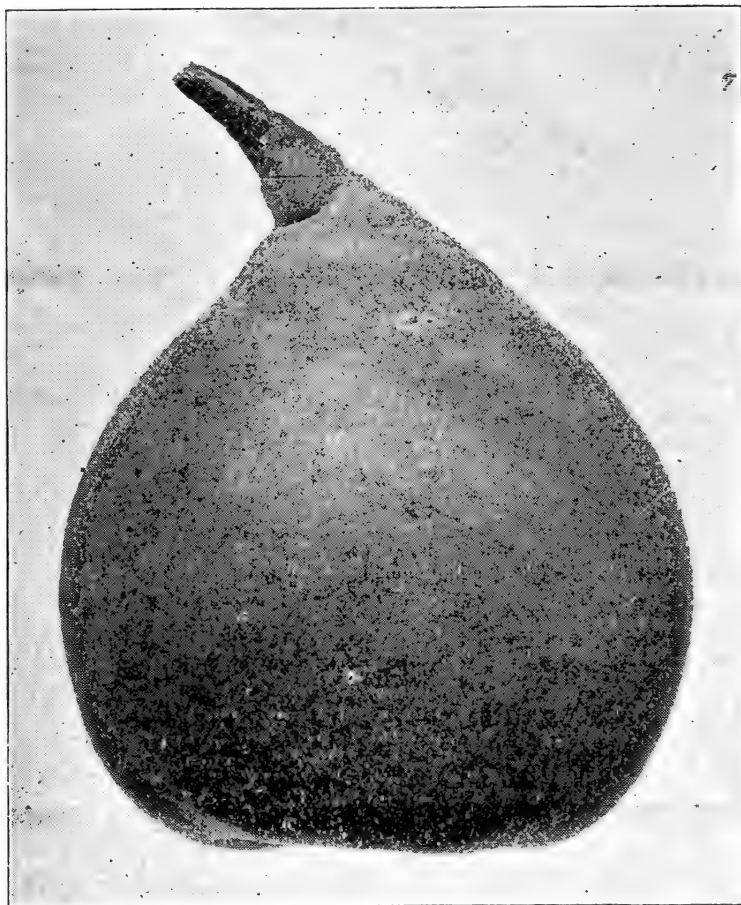
Celeste—The best variety grown in the south. Generally known as the sugar fig. Small fruit but sweet.

Dallas, Texas.—I am very glad indeed to have your new catalogue, and am really interested in the pecan features of your work, having been slightly identified with the development and protection of our native and cultivated pecan interests throughout this great pecan region. I admire the plain and interesting manner in which you present facts showing that the pecan tree is not a laggard, as commonly supposed, and that the land planted to trees could be utilized for other crops while waiting for them to penetrate with their deep roots the rich subsoil in which they forage so freely. I thoroughly approve of popular discussions such as that in which you present the merits of the pecan,—(Prof.) J. H. Connell.



"THOMAS"

We have found a superior strain in the Thomas Grape. Is is just simply all that could be desired in an early scuppernong grape. Two weeks earlier than regular scuppernongs. Very large size; eight to ten in bunch. Color-reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, sprightly. Stocky strong vines. Commences to bear in two years. 25 cents each.



STONE PEAR.

Our Packing.

Our long experience in packing and shipping enables us to know the requirements of a pack to reach destination in perfect order. We just simply spare no pains or expense in putting up a good package.

Cibola, Texas, Gentlemen:—I acknowledge receipt of the 200 pecan trees 5x8 ft. They arrived in a splendid condition. Your packing was extra fine. They could have traveled back to Georgia in good condition.

Truly,

H. J. Adams.

PRICE LIST 1908-1909.

No Orders Filled For Less Than \$3.00.

This list abrogates all previous Price Lists. Fifty at one hundred rates,
Five hundred at 1000 rates.

Pecan Trees	EACH	5	10	100
Pecans, Texas, one-year	\$ 10	\$ 50	1.00	\$ 6.00
Pecans, Budded and Grafted, 1-2 feet	50	2.50	4.50	35.00
Pecans, Budded and Grafted, 2-3 feet	60	3.00	5.00	40.00
Pecans, Budded and Grafted, 3-4 feet	70	3.50	6.00	50.00
Pecans, Budded and Grafted, 4-5 feet	80	4.00	7.00	60.00
Pecans, Budded and Grafted, 5-6 feet	90	4.50	8.00	70.00
Pecans, Budded and Grafted, 6-7 feet	1.10	5.00	9.00	80.00
Japan Walnuts	20	1.00	2.00	18.00
5c per tree less in 1,000 lots, 10c per tree less in 10,000 lots.				
Apples				
Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Horse, Red June, Carter's Blue, King, Ben Davis, Shockley, Terry's Winter and Wine Sap	12	60	90	8.00
Grapes				
Delaware, Niagara, Concord, Ives	10	45	70	5.00
Scuppernong	20	80	1.50	12.00
Thomas	25			
Peaches				
Sneed, Crawford's Early, Belle, Chinese Cling, Gen. Lee, Greensboro, Heath Cling, Stinson's October, Elberta, Hiley, Carman, Everbearing	10	50	80	7.00
Pears				
Kieffer, LeConte and Garber, one-year, 3-4 ft.	12	55	1.00	9.00
Kieffer, LeConte and Garber, one-year, 4-6 ft.	15	70	1.25	12.00
Stone and Magnolia, one-year	20	1.00	2.00	15.00
Sand, all sold	20	85	1.50	15.00
Mulberries				
Hick's Everbearing, 3-4 feet	10	45	80	7.00
Hick's Everbearing, 4-6 feet	15	65	1.20	10.00
Japan Plums				
Red Nagate, Abundance, Burbank, One-year, 4-5 feet	15	70	1.25	12.00
Figs				
Celeste, one-year	15	70	1.25	10.00

GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE.

Giving the Latest Information Known.

Thomasville, the home and headquarters of the LeConte, has all the old trees except the original tree, and one of these old trees, now thirty-three years old, is the picture of health and beauty. Its largest yield was sixty bushels marketed besides the culls. We have photo of this tree. It measures forty-three feet across its boughs and seventeen inches in diameter at the trunk, the largest pear tree in south Georgia. The above is given simply to show what they can do.

The LeConte Pear—Its History.

The original LeConte pear tree was bought in 1850, under the name of Chinese Sand Pear, from some nurseryman in Philadelphia, by John LeConte, of that city, and presented to his niece, Mrs. J. M. B. Harden, of Liberty county, where it was planted. As much as forty bushels of fruit has been gathered from the tree in a season. In 1869 cuttings were taken from this tree to Thomas county, Ga., a few of which grew and are now thrifty trees.

Pears for Profit.

But little investigation is required in order to learn that a pear that will SELL WELL is not necessarily a pear of fine eating qualities. The best market fruit is the one which presents the best appearance on the market.

The flavor of the LeConte is of variable quality, being classed by some as excellent. The flavor of the Kieffer ranges wider than that of the LeConte—from best to worst—according to taste and condition of fruit when eaten. Let the flavor of the two pears be what they may, it is nevertheless a settled fact that they are sure and fast selling profitable pears.

Orchard Reports—LeConte Pears.

One grower here, with an orchard of five acres, 250 trees; gathered 180 barrels and received on an average, net, \$4.50 per barrel, or the sum of \$162 per acre.

Another grower here, the best yield he had, showed me the checks net of \$145.51 for LeConte pears off his pet one-quarter of an acre. Can prove the above or give 1,000 trees if we fail.

Thomasville annually ships about 4,000 barrels of LeContes to say nothing of Kieffers. The net price, \$2.50 on average. It is the smoothest cold cash received of all products from this section. Our people continue to plant them. Our best returns, \$4.25 net. In 1905 we gathered 322 barrels off of 16 acres of LeContes 20 years old and got \$1,240 for them.

Care of Trees on Arrival.

Trench the trees in moist soil thinly, leaning toward the south. If the roots are dry or the branches are at all shriveled, dig a trench, untie the trees and place them in it, work in fine soil among the roots, saturate with water and throw on more soil. If trenched as above described they will become plump in a day or two and can remain in a trench till the ground is ready for planting, but the sooner planted the better, for the trees will commence forming new rootlets. Keep the roots from the sun, wind and frost. Bury in moist ground as soon as possible.

LOCALITIES AND SOILS.

The locality which is best suited to the LeConte is the belt of country lying between the apple and the citrus belts, or practically the Gulf Coast States. The most successful commercial orchards are within one hundred miles of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The Kieffer and Garber practically have an unlimited territory. They thrive well both north and south.

An orchard that is expected to bear fruit for twenty or more years must have a strong subsoil. and if it has not enough top soil, then one must be made by planting renovating crops and ploughing them under. Rye for a winter crop, and clover, peas,

beggar weeds and weeds for summer crops. Some horticultural writer once wrote, "never plant a pear tree over a tile drain." This was written to impress forcibly the great importance of well drained land for pear trees. For the most successful, commercial orchard the land must be well drained, or made so by drainage; must have a soil with a strong clay subsoil from four to six inches below the top soil. Rolling land is preferable. Where the land is level always make large beds the width of the intended pear rows. This can be accomplished by three plowings with turn plow, bedding the same way each time. This plan is especially desirable for peaches and plums on level land. Try it for your own satisfaction.

All fruits bear better when a reasonable amount of mixing of varieties or mixing of pollen is practiced. Every fifth row of pears should be planted to Kieffers or some other strong blooming variety that blooms same time. In planting our pecan grove we plant three rows of one variety and then plant the next three rows of another variety. Cross fertilization increases productiveness.

TIME OF PLANTING.

In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. Consequently, trees planted in November and December will gain one-half a year's growth over trees planted later. By all means plant before March if you can, but plant first of March rather than wait till next fall.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Before planting it is best to grow peas, clover or some other renovating crops; plowed under in the fall with two-horse plow, and subsoil the ground. If not prepared as above, lay off rows and dig holes two feet deep and two feet wide, throwing in a little top soil.

PLANTING AND PRUNING PEAR TREES.

Plant tree in prepared hole the same depth it grew in the nursery. With a sharp knife cut off every broken and bruised root, letting the cut be on the under side. It is not necessary to use water in planting, but put moist soil next to roots. Have the hole a little higher in the center and place the tree on top of the crown, allowing all the roots to incline downward and not overlap each other. Fill up the hole so when settled it will be level. Remember the trees grew in firm soil, so be sure and pack the soil as firmly as you can, not to bruise the roots. Not so necessary in fall planting but tight packing is the salvation of spring planted trees.

After single stem, one-year trees are planted as above, get a stick and measure off the height you want the trees, say twenty, twenty-four or thirty inches, and cut off every tree by that measure, leaving all the same height. After planting branched trees remove the badly bruised and split limbs, should there be any, and cut off all remaining to six or ten inches from split.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

LeContes	30x30 each way.
Kieffers	25x25 each way.
Other Varieties	20x20 each way.
Plums and Peaches	15x15 each way.
Grapes	8x10 each way.
Pecans	60x60 each way.

PRUNING GRAPES.

Shorten the roots at time of planting to four or five inches, and the tops to only three buds; set in the ground, leaving two buds above the surface, but permit only one to grow. The second year cut this with care back to four buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third year cut back to three feet and train to a stake or trellis, leaving three or four branches to grow at the top. Leave a little more wood each year. The scuppernongs need no pruning. Train them on an arbor.

Pruning Plums and Peaches for Planting.

Remove every branch and cut the top back to the desired height, from fourteen to thirty inches. When the buds begin to grow, rub off and keep rubbed off all but three to five at the top.

Spring and Summer Pruning.

When the young trees bud out in the spring, and the sprouts are two or three inches long, rub off all but three to five at the top, leaving these to grow and form the head of the tree. On older trees thrifty sprouts sometime grow out from the body or large limbs and grow very rapidly. These are called "water sprouts." The proper time to remove water sprouts is when the growth first comes to a stand-still, before they begin to harden and thicken up. If removed at this stage new sprouts will seldom appear afterwards. The most PRACTICAL, and probably the best time to remove the sprouts, is when you have time and a knife.

Pruning at the End of One Year.

The three to five sprouts left on the top of the tree in the spring will have made a growth of from two to six feet. If any of these limbs have grown so as to lap over any other limbs, they should be cut off close to the body, then cut off all the limbs, leaving them about one foot long, care being taken so that the top bud will be left on the outside. This pruning should be done generally in December or January, but can be done any time after the leaves shed and before the leaves start in the spring.

Pruning at the End of Two Years.

Each limb that you left cut off last winter will have put out from one to three branches. They should be cut off close, leaving one or two on the outer side to spread the tree. Those left should be cut off a foot or little over, according to the vigor of the tree. The trunk and larger limbs must be kept clear of all sprouts by rubbing them off as soon as possible. The attention required after this will be to maintain a uniform growth among the branches, remembering the object in pruning is to obtain a low, well balanced tree with limbs well distributed.

Pruning Bearing Pear Orchards.

Any time after the fruit is gathered until just before the buds begin to swell in the spring is the time to prune it. Remove all of the tall slender branches; also all close crowded limbs. If the tree appears to lack in vigor, shorten in a sufficient number of the branches; also all close crowded limbs. If the limbs get old, rough, blighted and unhealthy, cut them out and let new ones come in their places. This plan is practicing the renewal system.

One way to prune a pear tree is to head it low and make it spread out as much as possible for the first three years and then let it alone. The first good crop will bend the long limbs down and leave a nicer spreading tree than could have been obtained by pruning. Try it. Be sure to cut out the centre trunk.

A plan practiced by one of the most successful pear growers in Georgia is to cut the trees off low down to fifteen inches, when planted, and never prune them again. We know it to be a good plan when trees are well cultivated AND CENTER TRUNK KEPT OUT.

PRUNING PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Read "PRUNING AT THE END OF ONE YEAR," which applies to peaches and plums. The pruning at the end of the second year would simply consist in removing any weak limbs, caused by being too much shaded, and shortening in the branches to make a low, spreading tree. It is a good plan to get the plum trees to grow as large as you can by the second year, and then not take off a single limb or even a bud. A plum tree can easily be made to shed all its fruit by pruning. After a plum tree gets large enough to bear, don't touch it with a knife or pruning shears. After it gets a good crop of fruit on and is nearly half grown, you can cut off any stragling limbs that may occur. If the trees set too full, which the Japan plums often do, don't fail to thin the fruit, leaving them not closer than two or three inches apart.

CULTIVATION AND FERTILIZING FOR PEAR ORCHARDS.

The object of cultivation is to produce a large, healthy tree. This is accomplished by stirring the soil from three to five inches deep, at least three feet all the way around the tree, early in the season, keeping the ground mellow throughout the entire growing period, which is for young trees till about August, and for the older trees July 4th. After every rain stir the soil and do not allow a hard crust to form, or grass to grow. For a young orchard FREQUENT CULTIVATION is the best fertilizer. One pound of cotton seed meal to the tree, with one pound of bone meal added is what is needed by trees not old enough to bear. Most any of the brands of fertilizers will be utilized advantageously by the trees. If the land is fresh, it then contains vegetable mould—nitrogenous material—and the cotton seed meal is not necessary. Lands that will produce one half bale of cotton per acre generally will not require fertilizing till the trees begin to bear. Old land that has become heavy and close, caused by the absence of vegetable matter, must have renovating crops grown upon it, and ALLOWED TO REMAIN, such as clover, peas and even grass and weeds.

For bearing orchards apply in December from one to three hundred pounds of sulphate of potash and one to three hundred pounds of bone phosphate, or their equivalents, broadcast, and turned under by plowing three to four inches deep. If the land is in a rough condition, harrow it well; best done with a cutaway harrow. This harrowing should be done early enough to not stimulate early blooming; would say not later than January 20th. Do not plow any more until the fruit is set—about 1-4 inch in diameter—then harrow with Acme or other tool, not plowing over two inches deep. Cultivate shallow once every ten days, or as often as necessary to keep the weeds down and the crust broken, till the fruit is at least two-thirds grown. With the exception of hay and grains, most any crop can be grown between the rows of young orchard trees. But few orchards, after they begin to bear, require additional nitrogenous fertilizers other than what they derive from annual vegetable growth.

COW PEAS AND PEARS.

Never plant peas, velvet beans, pinders, beggar weeds nor any other leguminous crops in a bearing pear orchard. They take away potash and phosphoric acid and add nitrogen. The reverse is what is wanted. Robbing them of potash and acid and adding nitrogen will cause them to BLIGHT TO DESTRUCTION.

CULTIVATION AND FERTILIZERS FOR PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Good, healthy, stocky growth, with dark, rich leaves till end of season is the object of cultivation and fertilizing. Soon after the growth starts, start your plows. Cut-away harrows running both ways are the best plows. This does the work well and greatly reduces the hoeing. Continuing till mid-summer and then plant peas broadcast or in drills. If in drills give them two workings. If some of the trees are small, or the growth is too short and the leaves a little yellow, apply bone meal and cotton seed hull ashes, one pound of each scattered around under the boughs of the trees ahead of the plowing. These fertilizers are recommended because they are more lasting and better suited to fruit trees. Potash and phosphoric acid are what is wanted by the trees. If above fertilizers are not convenient, use any good brand having a large per cent. of potash and phosphoric acid.

MARKETING PEARS.

WHEN TO GATHER.—When the fruit is just grown is the time to gather for distant markets. To learn of keeping qualities and what sizes will do, gather at different stages of growth and place in a box or drawer and take a few object lesson for yourself.

HOW TO GATHER.—Use common sacks about one foot deep, so the picker can put in the sack without allowing to fall against others and bruise. Pick nothing but smooth well-shaped, uniform pears. After the bottom layers are arranged in the barrel, the shallow sacks full of pears can be lowered in the barrel and emptied without bruising the fruit. Using step-ladder for high pears. Pear pickers are paid generally 10 cents per barrel.

First—Ship hand-picked, sound fruit; no drops. If too fully matured ship in refrigerator cars.

Second—Separate the primes from the inferior; pack primes in packages and give inferiors to the hogs.

Third—Pack solidly and tightly to prevent rolling around; rolling bruises and rots them.

Fourth—Avoid rough, heavy crates with unplanned wood, they should be smooth and well ventilated

Fifth—Ventilate barrels by cutting holes in sides.

Sixth—To pack in barrels, making a nice, close layer in the bottom of barrel by placing blossom end or sides of pears next to bottom of average pears, fill in the barrel gently, shake several times. Fill so as to get it even on top as possible, and about one inch above top of barrel. With good press, shove the head down to its regular place, then nail securely. They should be tight enough to mash the top layer, but when you do that it will save the other fruit.

WILL PEAR TREES BLIGHT?

Yes, every one of them. If they did not blight the yield would be so great that none would be sold. Every industry has its blight. So do pears.

What Causes Blight.—Bacterial germs carried mostly by insects and winds.

What is The Remedy.—Plant on good land with red clay foundation, well drained. Leave off all nitrogenous fertilizers and all leguminous plants. These tend to make a tender and excessive growth. Strive for a solid, well ripened growth and no more. Spray trees with Bordeaux Mixture to keep off leaf blight. This will make the trees healthy and vigorous, leaving off nitrogenous fertilizers will make the tree healthy and vigorous. Keeping out leguminous plants will make the trees healthy and vigorous. In a nut shell the thing to do is to store up strength and vitality in the tree so it can resist diseases as man with strength and vitality resist diseases.

A fast growing pear orchard in rich land badly blighted should be planted in grain till growth and blight checked. 2 to 3 yrs.) Then and not till then, prune. Prune and prune heavily and build up a solid resistant growth as above described. Carefully conducted chemical analysis shows that a pear crop in round numbers only require one fifth of the amount of plant food that apples require. Most pear orchards are kept too rich. Write us if further notes are needed

OTHER DISEASES AND INSECTS.

Leaf Blight.—When leaves get full grown spray with Bordeaux Mixture. One or two other applications about three weeks apart will be all that is necessary.

"San Jose Scale."—Soon after leaves shed apply all around and over the trees with Lime-Sulphur-Salt wash. Bad trees should have another application before buds start.

Peach Tree Borer.—Wrap tree securely 18 inches high with good manilla paper and tie tight at top; mound dirt at bottom. This must be done by August 1st. Last of October remove paper and kill with hooked probe and knife, all bores that may be present. In early spring search again and kill all previously missed.

Curculio.—Jarring every day on sheet and putting the little turks in can of kerosene. Just before buds open spray with paris green in Bordeaux. As petals fall spray with same materials. Repeat about every ten days.

Caterpillar.—When you first see them spray tree with paris green. Another plan is to rake them off with forked pole and mash them.

Bud Moth.—This is the worst insect to pecans. Just before buds open spray with paris green. Repeat when buds open.

Twig Girdler.—Gather all the twigs girdled and burn. In so doing you kill all eggs and young girdlers in limb, generally near leaf stems.

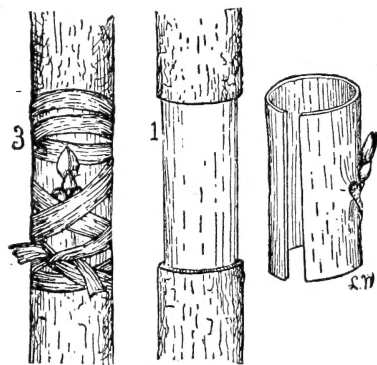
Bordeaux Mixture.—Is made of copper sulphate, 4 lbs.; quick lime, 6 lbs.; and 50 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water in wooden vessel by suspending in a sack. Slake the lime gradually and add water till you have 25

gallons. Mix these two together by pouring into a barrel, both at the same time. Then you have Bordeaux Mixture. Mix only what you can use in a few hours.

Lime-Sulphur-Salt Wash---Is made of 20 lbs. Lime, 16 lbs. sulphur, 5 lbs. salt and add water to make 50 gallons. Mix the sulphur into a thin paste with a small amount of water and then add it to about 15 gallons of boiling water in a kettle (or in the boiling tank if steam is used) and stir thoroughly. While this mixture is at the boiling point add the stone lime, which will immediately commence to slake, causing violent ebullition. While the lime is slacking much of the sulphur will be dissolved, as will be evident from the rich amber color resulting. The lime should be stirred frequently while slacking and water added as necessary to prevent burning or too violent boiling. After the lime is through slacking add the salt and continue the boiling for at least 35 minutes or longer if it seems necessary to dissolve all the sulphur.

Paris Green---Is made 1 lb. paris green, 2-3 lb. unslacked fresh lime and 200 to 250 gallons of water. Mix paris green with small amount of water into a paste. Dilute to a bucket full; slake the lime with a little warm water and add to the first mixture. Then add water to 200 or 250 gallons.

For information on other insects and for more elaborate information on all, we refer you to the State Experimental Station of each state and to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. We urge every one interested to send to The Goulds Mfg. Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., who make the best line of spray pumps and fixtures of any company in the United States, and get valuable catalogue on pumps and fixtures.



BUDDING THE PECAN.

We will not here tell of all the many experiments we have made with all kinds of budding the pecan, but will tell the way we bud them all now. Just grow some nice pecan trees from seed, good seed preferable and when 2 years old, from 2 to 4 feet high they are best size to bud. We bud the months of July, August and September, when the sap will slip easily. Best time from July 15th. to August 15th. Take a two bladed knife made by using two rigid single knives and shape a small piece of wood between them and screw the knives to this piece of wood, so when finished the blades will be perfectly parallel and about one inch apart. We will furnish this knife for \$1.00 if you do not care to make one. Cut bud sticks using nothing but plump well developed buds. Trim leaves off immediately and wrap in a moist cloth.

On a smooth place on the tree with knife remove a cuff by cutting just through the bark, split on back and remove cuff. Then cut a cuff with bud on it off of the bud stick and remove carefully without splitting and insert on tree where space is made for it. Take a strip of waxed cloth one-half the bud securely like a surgeon. Commence below the bud and get one round so it will be lapped and secure before you get up to the loose bud. Carefully hold the bud in place and wrap spirally around, leaving nothing out but the bud and you need not leave it out. In about 5 weeks the strings should be taken off. The buds ought to be 2 to 4 inches. Cut top off 4 inches above bud and keep off suckers. You may tie bud to this stub to prevent wind from blowing it off.

TO TOP WORK A LARGE TREE.

When tree is dormant top it severely and leave limbs about 1 foot long. Paint or wax over cut surface. Then in August insert buds into the new sprouts. About September 10th just before time for September gales cut off tops and take off wraps. After work is to keep off suckers and keep buds tied up. Best plan is to nail scantling or rail to body of tree and let it go up through the top. Nail cross pieces to it and you will find it a most excellent plan to tie the buds to prevent hard winds from blowing off the fast growing buds.

MAKING BUDDING CLOTH.

Take 6lbs. rosin 3 lbs. Beeswax, 1 lb. tallow, best quality of each, put in a lard can and heat till boil. Bed sheets make best cloth. Tear in strips 14 inches wide and fold close to dip. Dip in and with large fork strip off all the wax you can. Unfold while warm, when cool fold up and keep wrapped in good paper. We have detailed the exact operations that we practice. Please write us should you need further information.

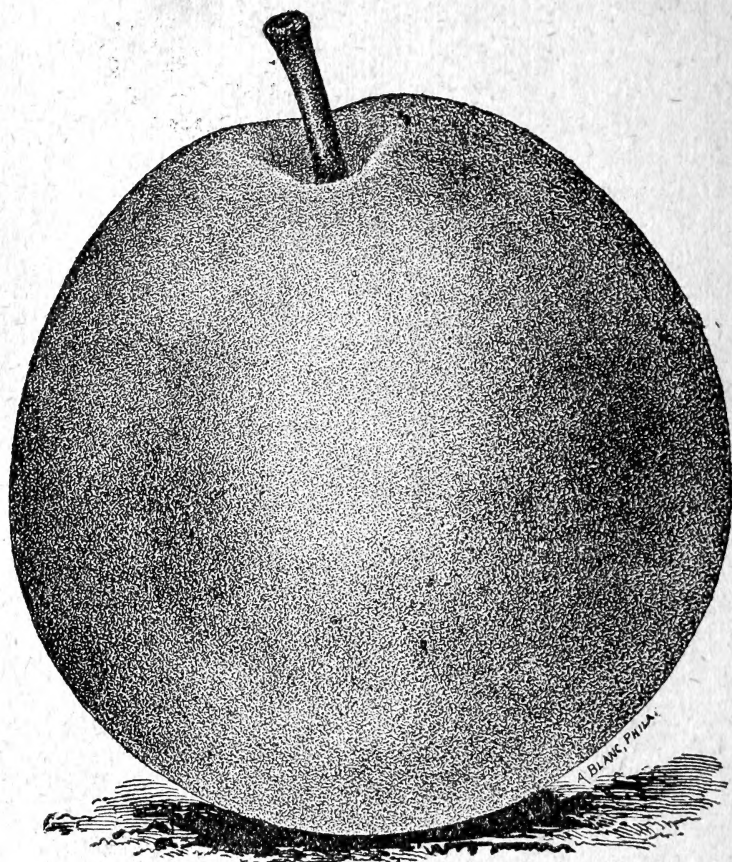
NO SCALE OR DISEASE.

Our Nurseries are Inspected annually by the State Entomologist. A certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

FUMIGATION—We Fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by State Law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure.

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MAGNOLIA PEAR.